Canons

of
The Anglican Province
of
Christ the King

(as amended through May 2, AD 2011)

Certification

I certify that the Canons herein contained are a restatement of the lawful, right, and authoritative Canons of the Anglican Province of Christ the King, adopted by Provincial Synod on the twenty-third day of October in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two, as amended through the tenth day of August in the year of Our Lord, two thousand and two, and as further amended through the second day of May in the year of our Lord two thousand and eleven.

Signed this first day of June in the year of Our Lord, two thousand and sixteen.

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The Rt. Rev. Dr. John E. Upham, Jr.
Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese of the Atlantic States and
Provincial Vice-Chancellor of Canon Law

Introduction

WE, the Right Reverend Bishops of the Anglican Province of Christ the King, a Province of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, by and with the advice and consent of the members of the Standing Committees of our respective Dioceses and clerical and lay delegates to the Provincial Synod, do hereby ordain and establish these Canons for the government, administration, and good order of this Province, as well as for the provision of godly discipline therein, recognizing and declaring that they are supplementary only to the general body and corpus of Canon Law as received by and effective as of the year 1789 in that National Church of England and consisting of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, except insofar as any part of the same may have fallen into desuetude, may be inapplicable by reason of changed and altered external conditions, may be superseded by and/or made inapplicable by reason of secular legislation in any nation or state wherein this Province functions, or made the subject of express enactment herein as to matters of ecclesiastical government and administration only, affirming that it is beyond our power and authority to make any express or implied additions to, deletions from, or alteration in the fundamental law of the Church and in particular in matters for relating to Faith and Doctrine.

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TITLE I. Organization, Government and Administration

1. Of the Dioceses Constituting the Province

Canon 1.01. This Anglican Province of Christ the King consists of certain Dioceses in the United States of America of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, each composed of Clergy and Laity continuing in their membership in and allegiance to the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church after the National Church of their former ecclesiastical obedience, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, departed from the Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of the Church of England as set forth in the *Book of Common Prayer* established and authorized in the year 1789.

Canon 1.02. New Dioceses may be admitted in the manner hereinafter described from other nations outside of the United States of America, provided that the Clergy and Laity of said Dioceses shall conform to the Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of the Church in this Province.

Canon 1.03. Each Diocese shall remit to the Provincial Office, on a monthly basis, a sum equal to one-twelfth of ten percent of its gross receipts for the immediate preceding year (excluding monies given for capital expenditures or memorial funds).

2. Of the Bishops of the Province

Canon 2.01. The Bishops of this Province shall organize into a Council of Bishops which shall consist not only of the Diocesan Ordinaries but also of Suffragans, Coadjutors, retired Bishops, and other Bishops admitted to the Province by resolution of the Council of Bishops, each of whom shall have both a voice and a vote in this Council. The duties and prerogatives of the Council of Bishops are those described elsewhere in these Canons.

Canon 2.02. The Council of Bishops shall constitute among its members an Executive Committee which shall consist only of Diocesan Ordinary Bishops. The Executive Committee, in addition to other duties which may be specified, shall approve all ordinations to the Priesthood within this Province and all receptions of Priests from without this Province together with the approval of any Religious Order of men or women in any Diocese of this Province. No Diocesan Bishop in this Province shall act on any of these matters without the approval of the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops.

3. Of the Archbishop

Canon 3.01. The Council of Bishops shall elect one of their number who is a Diocesan Ordinary as Archbishop. He shall serve in the capacity as Archbishop as long as he continues to be a Diocesan Ordinary; provided, that he may resign to the Council of Bishops as Archbishop and retain the Diocese to which he was elected. Until further provision is made, the Diocese of which he is Ordinary shall be the Archiepiscopal See.

Canon 3.02. When the office of Archbishop shall for any reason fall vacant, the duties and prerogatives of the Archbishop shall be exercised by the Executive Committee of the

Council of Bishops under the chairmanship of the Bishop who is senior in consecration. The selection of a new Archbishop shall take place within at least six months after the vacancy has occurred.

Canon 3.03. The Archbishop shall possess and exercise all of the powers, authorities, duties, functions and prerogatives assigned to the Archbishop by the Canon Law herein above recognized as applicable to this Province. These powers, authorities, duties, functions, and prerogatives shall include, among others, the following (a) to be chief Pastor of the Province; (b) the right of visitation to any Parish, Mission or Congregation of the Province; (c) to take order for the consecration of any bishop-elect and to be chief consecrator if he so elects; (d) to speak God's word to the Province and to speak for the Province to the world; (e) to preside at all meetings of the Council of Bishops and of the Executive Committee thereof; (f) to preside at joint meetings of the Houses of Provincial Synod; (g) to develop the plans and policies of the Province; (h) to approve and supervise all missionary work outside of the Continental United States, Alaska, and Hawaii; (i) to be a member and chairman ex officio of all committees of Provincial Synod or of the Council of Bishops.

Canon 3.04. The Archbishop has throughout this Province at all times metropolitical jurisdiction, as superintendent of all ecclesiastical matters therein, to correct and supply the defects of other Bishops, and during the time of his metropolitical visitation, jurisdiction as Ordinary. Such jurisdiction is exercised by the Archbishop himself, or by some other official to whom authority in that behalf shall have been formally committed by the Archbishop. *(Added by action of the Standing Committees 3/5/02)*.

4. Of the Archdiocese

Canon 4.01. There may be created hereafter an Archdiocese to provide a See for the Archbishop as specified in the Authorizing Resolution of the Fourteenth Synod of the Diocese of Christ the King.

Canon 4.02. When such Archdiocese is formed, the Archbishop shall be the Bishop Ordinary thereof.

5. Of the Provincial Synod

Canon 5.01. The Council of Bishops shall have the authority to call for a Synod of this Province. Each Diocese and each Diocesan Ordinary shall be given ninety days' written notice of the time, place and purpose of such meeting.

Canon 5.02. The Synod shall be composed of three houses: (1) the Council of Bishops, to consist of all the Bishops of this Province, (2) the Assembly of Clergy, which shall consist of five Presbyters of each Diocese chosen in accordance with Diocesan Canons or Regulations and (3) the Congregation of the Laity, which shall consist of five Lay Persons from each Diocese, who are communicants thereof in good standing over the age of eighteen, chosen in accordance with Diocesan Canons or Regulations. The three houses may meet either as one group or separately as determined by the Archbishop who shall preside at joint meetings. The Bishops, the representatives of the Clergy, from each

Diocese, and the representatives of the Laity shall each vote as a unit. A concurrent two-thirds majority vote in each house is necessary for a resolution to be adopted by Synod.

Canon 5.03. Synod shall have the power and authority to alter or amend these Canons, to levy assessments on the Dioceses, and to transact other business as may be presented to it, provided that such business does not in any way or manner conflict with the general corpus of Canon Law. All acts of Synod shall be effective ninety days after the adjournment thereof unless otherwise specified.

Canon 5.04. The Archbishop, before adjournment of the Synod, shall have authority to veto any action thereof; provided, that if he exercises this veto Synod shall be recalled into session and by a two-thirds vote of each House may override such veto.

Canon 5.05. During the intervals between sessions of the Provincial Synod, the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops, with the advice and consent of a majority of the Standing Committees of the Dioceses of this Province, shall exercise any or all of the above powers of Synod.

6. Of the Officers of the Province

Canon 6.01. The Archbishop, by and with the consent of the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops, shall appoint: (a) a Chancellor who shall be an attorney-at-law admitted to practice in the courts of some state in the United States and who shall serve as legal advisor to the Archbishop, the Executive Committee, the Council of Bishops, and the Synod, and one or more Vice-Chancellors; (b) a Treasurer who shall take charge of and be responsible for all funds and monies of the Province making an annual report to the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops and making a full report to every meeting of the Provincial Synod; (c) a Secretary who shall keep all of the records of the Province and do the usual work of a corporate secretary.

Canon 6.02. No Lay Person is eligible for any office or duty mentioned in these Canons or created under the authority thereof except a communicant in good standing of one of the Dioceses of this Province and over the age of 18 years.

7. Of the Province as a Corporation

Canon 7.01. Section 1. The Province may be incorporated as a corporation under the laws of one of the states. In the event it is so incorporated, the members of the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops shall always be the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The Bishop Directors may, from time to time, as need or conditions warrant, elect a Bishop Coadjutor, a Suffragan Bishop, a priest or a layman as a Director of the Provincial Corporation, provided that a Director so elected shall serve for a term of one year, but may be re-elected. The Bishop Directors shall always constitute a majority on the Board of Directors. *(Restatement of Section 1 and the amendment of Section 2 of Canon 7.01 adopted by the Council of Bishops and the Standing Committees of the Dioceses on May 2, 2011.)*

8. Of the Provincial Court

Canon 8.01. There shall be a Provincial Court which shall consist of: (a) two Bishops appointed by the Council of Bishops for terms of one year each, and (b) one Priest and one Lay Person, elected from and by each Diocese of the Province for terms of one year each. The Lay Persons shall be communicants in good standing over the age of twenty-one years. At least one member of the Court shall be an attorney-at-law. In the event of a trial of a Bishops all the members of the Court who are not Bishops together with the Bishop who is to be placed on trial shall be disqualified and the full membership of the Council of Bishops excepting the Bishop who is to be placed on trial shall fill their places.

Canon 8.02. The Provincial Court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters (excluding disciplinary proceedings) involving the interpretation of these Canons and the validity of any action of any Bishop or Standing Committee or Diocese thereunder, and also at the trial of a Bishop for Ecclesiastical offenses. It shall have appellate jurisdiction from all Diocesan Courts and shall prescribe its own rules, consonant with constitutional procedure and due process of law.

9. Of Diocesan Government and Administration

Canon 9.01. Each Diocese shall be incorporated under the laws of one of the states and shall have Canons for its own internal government, which shall be subject and subordinate to these Canons and shall provide for an annual Diocesan Synod which shall be the electing authority as provided in Canons 9.04, 9.05 and 9.06, and shall also have authority to make and amend Canons of the Diocese, and provide for a Diocesan Court, a Board of Directors and a Standing Committee of six members to be equally divided between Clergy and Laity.

Canon 9.02. The Diocesan Standing Committee is to be chosen in the manner provided by the Diocesan Canons. The Standing Committee shall serve as the Bishops' Council of Advice and shall have such other powers and duties as are specified in these Canons and in the Diocesan Canons.

Canon 9.03. When a See shall be vacant for any reason, the Archbishop shall be the Bishop of that Diocese until a Bishop Ordinary can be elected and qualified.

Canon 9.04. Each Diocese shall provide for an Ecclesiastical Court, which shall have jurisdiction over all controversies arising out of interpretation of Diocesan Canons or the act of any Diocesan official, and over all disciplinary cases involving any Lay Person, Priest, or Deacon. The said Diocesan Court shall have jurisdiction in marriage cases under these Canons, unless the Bishop has established a Marriage Tribunal, which shall then have such jurisdiction. Each Diocesan Ecclesiastical Court shall prescribe its own rules of procedure.

Canon 9.05. Section 1. When a Diocesan Episcopate becomes vacant, or upon acceptance of the resignation of an incumbent Bishop to be effective upon the consecration of a successor, or upon other circumstances under which a Bishop may be elected, the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops shall select one Priest. This Priest is the nominee to the electing authority. The nominee may also be any Suffragan Bishop in the

Province or any Bishop who has not resigned his office provided that a Bishop Coadjutor is not eligible and provided that a Diocesan Bishop to be eligible must have served his Diocese for at least five years.

Section 2. In the event that the Electing Authority is unable to elect the nominee, they shall notify the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops of their inability. The Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops shall again, consistent with the provisions of Section 1 of this Canon, select a nominee.

Canon 9.06. On the call of the Diocesan Ordinary specifying age, health, or immanent resignation as the reason therefor, the Diocese may elect a Bishop Coadjutor who, when he is consecrated, shall be assigned a specific share in the administration and authority of the Diocese and who shall succeed as Bishop Ordinary of the Diocese on the retirement or death of the Ordinary.

Canon 9.07. Any Diocese on the call of the Diocesan Ordinary, specifying nature and extent of Diocesan work and territory, may elect a Suffragan Bishop who shall not succeed as Bishop of the Diocese unless elected to such office but is simply an assistant to perform episcopal functions at the request of the Bishop. No Diocese shall have more than two Suffragans without the prior approval of the Council of Bishops.

Canon 9.08. A Bishop may resign to Diocesan Synod on reaching the age of seventy years or at an earlier age for reasons of health.

Canon 9.09. If a Diocese be divided, the Bishop shall have first choice as to which Diocese he will retain. If a Diocese be divided into more than two parts, the Bishop Coadjutor shall have second choice as to which Diocese he will serve.

Canon 9.10. Any Congregation admitted into a Diocese hereafter shall be admitted either as a Parish or as a Diocesan Mission.

Canon 9.11. A Parish is a local congregation of at least twenty-five communicants in good standing of which at least twenty shall be adults. It shall be subject to all Diocesan Canons regarding Parish government and administration, and if permitted under the laws of the State in which it is situated, the Parish shall incorporate. A Parish shall not be financially dependent upon the Diocese or another Parish. A Parish not paying its full Canonical Assessment, or its Canonical Assessment as adjusted by the Bishop under the provisions of the Canons of the Diocese, shall be considered as being financially dependent upon the Diocese. If a Parish becomes financially dependent upon the Diocese, or shall substantially drop below a total number of twenty-five communicants, the Bishop, with the consent of the Standing Committee, may reduce its status to that of a Diocesan Mission, but this shall not affect its Corporate status.

Canon 9.12. A Diocesan Mission is a local congregation, subject to Diocesan Canons, which is financially dependent upon the Diocese. The Bishop shall be the Rector thereof and may appoint a Priest or a Deacon as his Vicar or may place the Diocesan Mission under the care of a Lay-Reader-in-Charge. The Bishop shall appoint a Bishop's Committee advisory to himself. The members of the Bishop's Committee shall be trustees for the Diocesan Mission of all property, real or personal, dedicated thereto or used thereby. A

congregation desiring admission as a Diocesan Mission shall comply with Diocesan Canons in the process of admission. A Diocesan Mission, on meeting the requirements of Canon 9.11, shall submit an application for admission as a parish in the form prescribed by the Bishop and shall comply with Diocesan Canons in the process of admission.

Canon 9.13. Each Parish or Mission shall be a part of and subject to the jurisdiction of the Diocese in which it is situated.

Canon 9.14. The delineation of parochial bounds is left to the several Dioceses, respectively.

Canon 9.15. The Rector of a Parish is a Priest chosen under the provisions of Canon 9.18. He shall have exclusive charge and control of the spiritualities of the Parish and, subject to Canon 10.01 through Canon 10.07 and the godly counsel of the Bishop, shall be in charge and control all services of public and private worship. He shall at all times be entitled to use and control of and access to all Parish buildings, together with the furniture and appurtenances thereof.

Canon 9.16. In the case of a Parish which for any reason is without a Rector, the Bishop is the acting Rector thereof, and may appoint a Priest or Deacon or Lay Reader to conduct services under his direction; such Deacon or Lay Reader is restricted in the conduct of services by these Canons.

Canon 9.17. The Vestry of a Parish is the governing board chosen in accordance with Diocesan Canons; the Rector always being a member and presiding officer thereof. It shall have charge of the temporalities of the Parish, serving as the agent and legal representative thereof, and, if the Parish is incorporated under secular law, shall be the Board of Directors of the Parish Corporation.

Canon 9.18. The Bishop and the Vestry, in mutual consultation, shall call the Rector of a Parish. No Rector may be called until they reach agreement. The agreed remuneration and all other terms of the call shall be fixed therein.

Canon 9.19. In the event of a disagreement between the Rector and the Vestry as to the terms of the call or as to whether the relation should be terminated, the Bishop shall be the sole arbitrator between them, and his decision shall be binding on all parties.

Canon 9.20. Only adult communicants in good standing may serve on the Vestry of a Parish or the Bishop's Committee of a Mission or hold any office therein.

Canon 9.21. Every Parish or Diocesan Mission shall own and control its own property, and neither the Diocese nor the Province shall have any equitable interest or trust therein excepting only such liens, encumbrances, and rights that the Diocese of the Province may acquire under the terms of a loan made either to a Parish or Diocesan Mission and excepting also property purchased by the Diocese or the Province and standing in the name thereof.

Canon 9.22. A church or house of worship shall not be consecrated until it and the land on which it stands is free and clear of all encumbrances. Once consecrated, the same cannot be alienated or encumbered without consent of the Diocesan Standing Committee and

Bishop. If it is ultimately alienated, then the church or house of worship may be returned to secular usage.

Canon 9.23. Any congregation, any Parish or any Mission meeting or holding services in an institutional chapel has no interest in the real or personal property thereof.

Canon 9.24. No Parish shall undertake any action to withdraw from the Anglican Province of Christ the King or from any Diocese, See, or other jurisdictional division within the Anglican Province of Christ the King except in accordance with the following procedures:

(1) Any action to withdraw must be presented to the Parish in the form of a Motion to Withdraw;

(2) Any Motion to Withdraw must originate in the Vestry at a Special Meeting called for that purpose. Proper written notice of the Special Meeting must be given to all members of the Vestry. A Motion to Withdraw must pass by a two-thirds majority vote of the Vestry, thereupon, the Vestry shall immediately notify the Bishop of the Diocese or, in the case of the absence of the Bishop or should the Diocese be without a Bishop, the Archbishop if its action and shall arrange for the Bishop or his representative or the Archbishop or his representative to meet with the membership of the Vestry within thirty (30) days. Following the meeting of the Vestry with the Bishop or his representative of the Archbishop or his representative, the Vestry shall again vote on this Motion to Withdraw. The Motion to Withdraw must again pass by a two-thirds majority vote of the Vestry;

(3) Thereupon, the Vestry shall submit a Motion to Withdraw as specified above to the Parish Membership at a Special Parish Meeting called for that purpose. The date of said Special Parish Meeting shall be not less than thirty (30) days after the Meeting of the Vestry with the Bishop or his representative or the Archbishop or his representative specified in Section 2 above. Proper written notice must be given to all members of the Parish. A two-thirds majority vote of the duly qualified voting membership of the Parish is required for a Motion to Withdraw to pass; and

(4) The Bishop or his representative or, in his absence or in the case of a Diocese that is without a Bishop, the Archbishop or his representative shall have the authority to address the Parish at the Special Meeting called for the purpose of presenting the Motion to Withdraw prior to any vote being taken. The Bishop or his representative, or the Archbishop or his representative, shall not be hindered in exercising this authority.

Canon 9.25. Before a Parish can separate from the Anglican Province of Christ the King or from any Diocese, See, or other jurisdictional division within the Anglican Province of Christ the King, it must meet all of the requirements of Canon 9.24 and it must settle all financial debts to the Anglican Province of Christ the King, any Diocese, See, Parish, Diocesan Mission, Congregation, Corporation, or any other jurisdictional division within the Anglican Province of Christ the King, including any and all canonical assessments due as of the date of actual separation.

TITLE II. Canons for the Good Order and Godly Discipline of the Province

10. Of Worship

Canon 10.01. Worship of Almighty God in this Province shall be according to the *Book of Common Prayer*, the 1928 version for the Protestant Episcopal Church, the same being hereby authorized, subject to such modifications as may be set forth by Provincial Authority.

Canon 10.02. Missals and devotional manuals based on, conforming to, and/or incorporating the services set forth in the said *Book of Common Prayer*, specifically the American Missal and the Anglican Missal, may be used also; provided that the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops may in its discretion enumerate the permitted missals and devotional manuals.

Canon 10.03. The service designated in the *Book of Common Prayer* as the Holy Communion, The Lord's Supper, and also known as the Holy Eucharist, The Divine Liturgy, and The Mass, is the principal service of the Church and shall be celebrated on Sundays as the principal service in every congregation when a Priest is available as the Celebrant.

Canon 10.04. Subject to the provisions of these Canons, each Bishop shall be the liturgical authority in his own Diocese with the traditional right of jus liturgicum.

Canon 10.05. Except where the text of Holy Scripture is printed as a part of the *Book of Common Prayer*, only the King James Version shall be used in public worship.

Canon 10.06. The rubrics and other directions of the *Book of Common Prayer* shall be applied in relation to the use of music in the services of the Church, and the Hymnal 1940 (United States of America) shall be the primary musical standard, subject to modifications as may be set forth by Provincial Authority. It shall be the duty of every Minister to see that music is used in his Congregation as an offering for the glory of God and as a help to the people in their worship. To this end he shall be the final authority, consistent with the Canons of this Church, in the administration of matters pertaining to music. It shall be his duty to suppress all irreverence in the rendition of music as well as all light and unseemly music.

Canon 10.07. Changes in and amendments to the said *Book of Common Prayer* and/or the said Hymnal shall be made only in the following manner:

(1) Such changes shall first be proposed by the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops;

(2) Shall be confirmed by two-thirds of all the Diocesan Standing Committees within one year thereafter; and

(3) after a lapse of at least three years, and no more than four, shall be ratified by a two-thirds vote of each House of the Provincial Synod either in a regular session or a special session called for that purpose.

If ratified, such changes and alterations shall take effect on the first Sunday in Advent next following. It shall be beyond the competence of Bishops, Standing Committees, or Synods to make any amendments which effect a doctrinal change or alteration.

11. Of the Laity

Canon 11.01. A member of the Church in this Province is a person who received the Sacrament of Holy Baptism with water in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and is enrolled in a Parish or a Mission of a Diocese of this Province.

Canon 11.02. A Communicant is a person who has been properly confirmed: (a) by a Bishop of this Province; (b) by a Bishop in communion with the Bishops of this Province; (c) by a Bishop in communion with the See of Canterbury, who himself was properly consecrated or; (d) by a Bishop not in communion with the Bishops of this Province or the See of Canterbury and such person being received by a Bishop of this Province. In all of these cases the person is a Communicant of a particular Parish or Diocesan Mission, being either the Parish or Diocesan Mission in which or for which he or she was confirmed or received if the status of Communicant is obtained under (a) or (b) above, or the Parish or Diocesan Mission in which he or she has been registered as a Communicant if the status was obtained under (b) or (c) above.

Canon 11.03. A member or Communicant is in good standing if he or she is in full compliance with these Canons and not under any form of ecclesiastical discipline.

Canon 11.04. A member or Communicant moving, or desiring to move or transfer from one Parish or Diocesan Mission to another, shall be entitled to a Letter of Transfer.

Canon 11.05. It shall be the duty of a baptized member of the Church in this Province: (a) to observe the Lord's Day, commonly known as Sunday, by attending Divine Worship unless reasonably hindered, and, in the event of such hindrance, to read privately either the Office of Morning Prayer or the Office of Evening Prayer from the *Book of Common Prayer*, if at all possible; (b) to observe his or her baptismal vows and to live so as not to give scandal to the Church of God; (c) to observe the Canons of this Province with respect to Holy Matrimony; and (d) to contribute to the support of the Church as evidenced by the books of the Treasurer of the Parish or Mission.

Canon 11.06. It shall be the duty of a Communicant of the Church in this Province: (a) To comply with and observe all of the provisions of Canon 11.05; (b) to be present every Sunday, unless prevented by reasonable cause, at a celebration of the Holy Communion; (c) to receive the Sacrament of the Holy Communion or the Lord's Body and Blood at least three times a year, once being at Christmastide, once being at Eastertide, and the third being Whitsuntide; (d) to observe the Feasts and Fasts of the Christian Year as and in the manner in which they are set forth in the *Book of Common Prayer*.

Canon 11.07. A baptized member may be stricken from the rolls of a Parish or Mission by the Rector with the consent of the Bishop if such a person abandons the Church by joining another religious body or otherwise, or if said person gives offense to the Church by reason of his manner of life; provided, that he or she may thereafter be restored to the rolls of the Parish or Mission when, and if, the causes for removal no longer exist.

Canon 11.08. A baptized member or a Communicant may be censured by the Bishop and thereby removed from and made ineligible for any parochial, diocesan, or provincial office for any of the causes specified in Canon 11.07 or for refusal to obey the godly admonitions of the Bishop. Such censure shall be lifted by the Bishop when the cause therefore no longer exists.

Canon 11.09. Excommunication of Communicants shall be by the Bishop after consultation with the Standing Committee for (a) abandoning the Communion of this Church, either for membership in another religious body or any other means; (b) failure and refusal to repent of grievous sins and to amend his life in accordance with the Christian Gospel; (c) openly and advisedly denying any doctrine of the Church, or teaching or proclaiming any contrary doctrine; provided, that in all cases the said Communicant shall be entitled, if he demands its, to a trial before the Ecclesiastical Court of the Diocese as to the facts alleged by the Bishop. Where applicable the rubrics of the *Book of Common Prayer* shall also be followed.

Canon 11.10. After one year has elapsed and if the cause of excommunication no longer exits, a person who has been excommunicated may be restored to Communicant status by the Bishop with the advice and consent of the Rector of the Parish of which said person was formerly a Communicant.

Canon 11.11. Under no circumstances shall the Sacraments of the Church be denied to a Baptized Person who is penitent and who is in immediate danger of death.

12. Of Holy Matrimony

Canon 12.01. No Minister of this Province may solemnize any marriage or bless any previous union except in accordance with these Canons.

Canon 12.02. No Minister in this Province shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has been then the husband or wife of any other person then living whose marriage has been annulled or dissolved by a civil court except as hereinafter in these Canons provided; nor shall any member of the Chu8rch in this Province enter upon a marriage when either of the contracting has been the husband or the wife of any other person then living whose marriage has been annulled or dissolved by a civil court, except as hereinafter in these Canons provided.

Canon 12.03. Section 1. Every Minister of this Province shall conform to the laws of the state governing the creation of the civil status of marriage and also to the laws of this Church governing the solemnization of Holy Matrimony.

Section 2. No Minister of this Province shall solemnize any marriage unless the following condition are complied with:

(a) He shall have ascertained the right of the parties to contract a marriage according to the laws of the state;

(b) He shall have ascertained the right of the parties to contract a marriage according to the laws of this Province and not in violation of the following impediments:

(1) Consanguinity (whether of the whole or of the half-blood) within the following degrees:

a. One may not marry one's ascendant or descendant.
b. One may not marry one's sister or brother.
c. One may not marry the sister or brother of one's ascendant or the descendant of one's brother or sister.

(2) Mistake as to the identity of wither party;

(3) Mental deficiency of either party sufficient to prevent the exercise of intelligent choice;

(4) Insanity of either party;

(5) Failure of either party to have reached the age of puberty;

(6) Impotence, sexual perversion, the existence of venereal disease, or known sterility in either party undisclosed to the other;

(7) Facts which would make the proposed marriage bigamous;

(8) Concurrent contract inconsistent with the contract constituting canonical marriage;

(9) Attendant conditions: Error as to the identity of either party, fraud, coercion, or duress or such defects of personality as to make competent or free association impossible.

(c) He shall have ascertained that one, or preferably both, of the said parties have received Holy Baptism;

(d) He shall have instructed the parties as to the nature of Holy Matrimony;

(e) The intention of the parties to contract a marriage shall have been signified to the Minister at least thirty days before the service of solemnization, and he shall have read the Banns of Matrimony in the Church of three occasions, as provided in the *Book of Common Prayer* provided, that for weighty cause, the Minister may dispense with this requirement, if one of the parties is a member of his congregation or can furnish satisfactory evidence of his responsibility. In case the thirty days' notice is waived, the Minister shall report his action in writing to the Bishop immediately;

(f) There shall be present at least two competent witnesses other than the officiant to the solemnization of the marriage;

(g) The Minister shall record in the proper register the date and place of the marriage, the names of the parties and their parents, the ages of the parties, their residence and their church status, and the witnesses and the officiant shall sign the record.

Section 3. The minister shall have required the parties to read and sign the following declaration:

> We, A.B. and C.D., desiring to receive the blessing of Holy Matrimony in the Church, do solemnly declare that we hold marriage to be a lifelong union of husband and wife as it is set forth in the Form of Solemnization of Holy Matrimony in the *Book of Common Prayer*. We believe it is for the purpose of mutual fellowship, encouragement, and understanding, for the procreation (if it may be) of children, and their physical and spiritual nurture, for the safeguarding and benefit of society. And we do engage ourselves, so far as in us lies, to make our utmost effort to establish this relationship and to seek God's help thereto.

Canon 12.04. It shall be within the discretion of any Minister of this Province to decline to solemnize any marriage without assigning cause.

Canon 12.05. Marriage, being a lifelong union, cannot be dissolved, terminated, or otherwise set aside by the decree of any civil court or any act of man. In the eyes of God and His Church, the parties continue as husband and wife, despite any decree of any civil court, and any person entering into union contrary to these Canons thereby abandons the communion of the Church in this Province.

Canon 12.06. If a Christian marriage in accordance with the doctrine of the Church and the provisions of these Canons was never intended or consummated, either party thereto, being a Communicant in good standing of the Church in this Province or the intended spouse thereof, may apply to the Bishop of the Diocese wherein he or she resides for a decree of Nullity.

Canon 12.07. The Bishop shall refer the Application for Annulment to his Marriage Court if he has one, or to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Diocese. Said Court shall hear all testimony offered, and make its recommendation to the Bishop. The Bishop shall give full weight to the recommendation of the Court, but is not bound thereby.

Canon 12.08. A judgment of nullity by the Bishop determines that the parties to the previous union were not united in an indissoluble Christian marriage and that both of them are now free to enter into marriage. It does not, however, affect the legitimacy of any children born to the union.

Canon 12.09. It shall be the duty of both husband and wife to seek the counsel of a Minister of this Province (his or her Rector, if possible) whenever serious dissention threatens the marriage.

Canon 12.10. Any person who has contracted a marriage contrary to these Canons may be restored to communicant status after a lapse of at least one year if the Bishop on the recommendation of that person's Rector shall determine that the spiritual health and well-being of such person would best be served thereby.

13. Of Holy Orders

Canon 13.01. Only males are qualified to receive Holy Order and only males may be ordained as Deacon, Priest, or Bishop.

Canon 13.02. No man may be ordained Deacon until he has reached the age of twenty-one (21) years, nor Priest until he has reached the age of twenty-four (24) years, nor Bishop until he has reached the age of thirty (30) years.

Canon 13.03. No man shall be ordained Bishop, Priest, or Deacon unless and until he has publicly subscribed to the Ancient Catholic Creeds, known as the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, and the Creed of St. Athanasius, and shall have subscribed to an oath prescribed by the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops.

Canon 13.04. No man shall be ordained Bishop, Priest, or Deacon or received into this Province in any of these capacities, or admitted as a Postulant or Candidate for Holy Orders, unless: (a) he shall meet the New Testament requirements for Ordination, especially as stipulated in I Timothy 3:1-13; (b) he shall have kept the sanctity of marriage and shall not have been divorced nor married to a divorced woman unless the former marriage has been annulled by the Bishop; (c) he shall be free from drug and alcohol abuse; (d) he shall be free from sexual perversion; and (e) he shall submit medical reports from one or more physicians as to physical, mental, and emotional health.

14. Of a Board of Examining Chaplains

Canon 14.01. In every Diocese there shall be a Board of Examining Chaplains, consisting of at least two learned Priests canonically resident with the said Diocese. The Examining Chaplains shall be appointed by the Bishop by and with the consent of the Standing Committee.

Canon 14.02. It shall be the duty of the Board of Examining Chaplains, under the guidance and oversight of the Bishop, to conduct the examinations of Postulants and Candidates prescribed by these Canons. These examinations shall be, in part at least, in writing. The Examining Chaplains, when so requested by the Bishop, shall give oversight to Postulants, Candidates and Deacons, and shall advise them in regard to their studies and preparations.

Canon 14.03. The Board of Examining Chaplains shall promptly report in writing to the Bishop the results of all examinations held by them, whether satisfactory or unsatisfactory, making separate reports upon each person examined. The Bishop shall transmit these reports to the Standing Committee, who shall in no case recommend a Postulant for admission as Candidate for Holy Orders or recommend a Candidate for Ordination to the Diaconate or to the Priesthood, until they have received a report from the Board of Examining Chaplains that he has successfully passed the required examinations.

Canon 14.04. The Board shall make an annual report concerning its work to the Diocese.

Canon 14.05. The Bishop, with the consent of the Board of Examining Chaplains, may ask the examining Chaplains of another Diocese to conduct the examination of a Postulant or Candidate on their behalf.

15. Of Postulants for Holy Orders

Canon 15.01. An adult male Communicant who believes himself called to the Sacred Ministry should consult the Rector, or the Priest in Charge of his Parish or Mission or, if there is none at the place he lives, some other Priest. If encouraged to persevere, he shall apply to the Bishop for admission as a Postulant. The application for Postulancy shall state:

(1) Full address;
(2) Date and Place of Birth;
(3) Date and Place of Baptism;
(4) Date and Place of Confirmation with the name of the Confirming Bishop:
(5) Date and Place of Admission to Communion;
(6) Whether he has previously applied to any Bishop for admission as a Postulant, with full details;
(7) Marital Status;
(8) The grounds on which he believes himself to be called to the Sacred Ministry;
(9) Whether this application is for the Perpetual Diaconate alone.

The application shall be accompanied by medical reports from one or more physicians as to physical, mental, and emotional health. The Bishop may require a recommendation from the Vestry of the applicant's parish.

Canon 15.02. The Bishop shall, within sixty days of receipt of the application, notify in writing the said person of his acceptance or rejection as a Postulant. If he is accepted, this fact is to be reported in the records of the Diocese and to the Board of Examining Chaplains.

Canon 15.03. The life, preparation, and study of a Postulant for Holy Orders shall be directed by the Bishop and the Board of Examining Chaplains.

Canon 15.04. The Postulant shall report to the Bishop personally or by letter four times a year at the Ember Days; reporting his manner of life, his spiritual state, and the progress of his studies.

Canon 15.05. The Bishop may remove any Postulant who fails to be accepted as a Candidate after the lapse of two years from the date of his acceptance as a Postulant, or for any other reason, noting the fact in the Diocesan Records and notifying the Postulant so removed. He also may remove any Postulant at any time without citing a reason.

Canon 15.06. Within not more than two years after he has been admitted as a Postulant, said Postulant shall present himself to the Board of Examining Chaplains to be examined as to his aptness to be admitted as a Candidate.

16. Of Candidates for Holy Orders

Canon 16.01. An application for admission as a Candidate for Holy Orders may be made to the Bishop by any Postulant who has successfully sustained the examination mentioned in Canon 15.06. This application shall be endorsed by the Head of the Seminary in which he is studying if he is a seminary student, by the Vestry or Bishop's Committees and by the Rector or Priest in Charge of a Parish or Diocesan Mission of which he is a member, and by two members of the Board of Examining Chaplains, and the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

Canon 16.02. The Bishop, except for weighty cause, within thirty days after receiving such application shall admit sad person as a Candidate for Holy Orders and so note the same in the Records of the Diocese and advise the Board of Examining Chaplains. If said person is not admitted, he shall be so notified within thirty days.

Canon 16.03. Canons 15.04 and 15.05 apply to Candidates also.

Canon 16.04. The Bishop may remove any Candidate for Holy Orders who fails to present himself for examination for Deacon's Orders within three years, and shall note this action in Diocesan records.

17. Of Ordination to the Diaconate

Canon 17.01. A Candidate for Holy Orders, having passed satisfactorily the examination of the Board of Examining Chaplains for Ordination to the Diaconate, shall apply to the Bishop to be ordained Deacon, submitting to him (a) a certificate of approval from the Head of the Seminary such Candidate is attending, if he is a Seminarian, (b) a certificate of approval by the Priest who endorsed him as a Postulant if possible or, if not, another Priest having knowledge of the Candidate, (c) a recommendation by the Vestry or Bishop's Committee of the Parish or Diocesan Mission to which the Candidate belongs, (d) a recommendation by the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and (e) a certificate by one or more physicians as to his physical, mental, and emotional health.

Canon 17.02. The Board of Examining Chaplains shall transmit the results of the examination of such Candidate to the Bishop.

Canon 17.03. When all the requirements of Canons 17.01 and 17.02 have been satisfied, the Bishop shall take order for the Ordination of said Candidate to the Diaconate, and on the day appointed shall ordain him Deacon. Having been ordained a Deacon, he must remain as such for one year before being ordained to the Priesthood, provided that the Bishop may shorten this time for reasonable cause.

Canon 17.04. No appointment for the ordination of any Candidate shall be made until the Bishop has had due notice that all the canonical requirements have been complied with.

18. Of Ordination to the Priesthood

Canon 18.01. A Deacon desiring to be ordained to the Priesthood, and having satisfactorily passed the Examination of the Board of Examining Chaplains for Ordination to the Priesthood, shall apply to the Bishop and shall undergo an oral examination by the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops who shall also receive his written examination and its results, having been submitted to them by the Diocesan Board of Examining Chaplains. If he successfully sustains the examination by the Executive Committee, he shall present to the Bishop a certificate to that effect signed by the Archbishop and also the credentials as set forth in Canon 17.01.

Canon 18.02. When all the requirements of Canon 18.01 have been satisfied, the Bishop shall take order for Ordination of said Deacon to the Priesthood and, on the day appointed, ordain him Priest.

Canon 18.03. No appointment for the ordination of any Candidate shall be made until the Bishop has had due notice that all the canonical requirements have been complied with.

19. Of Consecration of Bishops

Canon 19.01. When a Diocese shall have chosen a man to be consecrated Bishop in accordance with Diocesan Canons not inconsistent with Canon 9.05, the Standing Committee of said Diocese shall transmit to every Bishop of this Province and the Standing Committee of each Diocese of this Province evidence that said Bishop-elect has been chosen in a canonical manner.

Canon 19.02. The Bishops and several Standing Committees shall consider the election and, within thirty days, shall advise the Standing Committee of the Diocese choosing a Bishop-elect of their approval or disapproval of the person so chosen. Failure to act within the prescribed time is to be considered as disapproval.

Canon 19.03. When a majority of the Standing Committees and two-thirds of the Bishops of the Province shall have communicated their approval, the Standing Committee of the said Diocese choosing a Bishop shall so notify the Archbishop in writing.

Canon 19.04. The Archbishop shall take order for the consecration and on the day appointed, the said Bishop-elect shall be consecrated Bishop by the Bishops appointed therefore, who shall be in apostolic succession in the Holy Catholic Church, and, except for grave cause, shall be at least three in number.

20. Of Clergy Ordained in Other Churches

Canon 20.01. A Priest or Deacon who has been ordained by a Bishop in Apostolic Orders recognized as valid by this Province as determined by the Council of Bishops may be admitted to a Diocese of this Province in the Order in which he may have been ordained, such admission being by the Bishop of the Diocese under such condition as he may determine, provided that the said Priest or Deacon firsts presents himself along with his credentials to the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops for their examination

and approval of his admission and further provided that said Priest or Deacon renounces the authority of his former ecclesiastical obedience and submits himself to the authority of such Bishop.

Canon 20.02. If there is any doubt as to the validity or regularity of such ordination, the Bishop, after consultation with the Archbishop, shall ordain such person conditionally.

Canon 20.03. A Minister ordained in a church not having Apostolic Orders recognized as valid by this Province as determined by the Council of Bishops and who seeks Holy Orders in this Province must:

(1) Renounce the Authority of his former ecclesiastical obedience and submit himself to the authority of a Bishop of this Province;

(2) Submit his letter of ordination and satisfactory evidence that they and his other credentials are valid and authentic;

(3) Provide satisfactory evidence of his moral and godly character and that he is free from any vows or other engagements inconsistent with the exercise of ministry in this Province.

(4) Provide transcripts of his academic and theological studies;

(5) Be certified in writing by at least two presbyters of this Province stating that from personal examination or from satisfactory evidence laid before them they believe that his desire to leave the communion to which he has belonged has not arisen from any circumstance unfavorable to his moral or religious character or on account of which it may not be expedient to admit him to Holy Orders and the exercise of the ministry of this Province;

(6) Present a certificate of recommendation from the Rector and Vestry or Bishop's Committee of a Parish or Diocesan Mission in this Province;

(7) He shall further fulfill all the requirements of Canons 13.01, 13.02, 13.03, and 13.04;

(8) He shall satisfactorily pass the examination of the Board of Examining Chaplains, displaying competence in all areas expected for ordination to the Diaconate. In addition, he shall be examined in the points of doctrine, discipline, polity, and worship in which the communion from which he comes differs from this Province. This portion of the examination shall be conducted at least in part by written questions and answers and such writing shall be retained in the Diocesan records;

(9) He shall be subject to the Canons relating to the Diaconate not otherwise provided for above and in Canons 17.01 through 17.03, provided that he must remain a Deacon for at least six months before being ordained Priest and must satisfy the Board of Examining Chaplains as to his learning before they recommend him to the Bishop for ordination to the priesthood. Thereupon, the procedures of Canons 18.01 and 18.02 shall be followed.

21. Of Lay Readers

Canon 21.01. The Bishop may, under such conditions as he may prescribe, license any male person over the age of 18 years as a Lay Reader. Such license shall be for a period not exceeding one year, and is renewable at the Bishop's discretion.

Canon 21.02. A Lay Reader, so license, may be placed by the Bishop in temporary pastoral charge of a Parish or Mission which has no Rector, in which case he shall function under the direction and oversight of the Bishop, or he may exercise his office in a Parish or Mission, under the direction of the Rector thereof. In no event shall he function outside of an established Parish or Mission or elsewhere than in the Diocese in which he is licensed, except on the express instructions of his Bishop.

Canon 21.03. The functions of a Lay Reader are limited to the following:

(1) Reading:
- (a) Morning and Evening Prayer, omitting the Absolution and making no substitution for it;
- (b) The Litany;
- (c) The Penitential Office;
- (d) The Offices of Instruction;
- (e) The Burial Offices, substituting the Grace for the Priestly Blessing;
- (f) The Epistle only in Holy Communion;
- (g) Sermons, homilies, and addresses approved by the Bishop or the Rector.

Canon 21.04. A Lay Reader shall not wear distinctive clerical vestments or dress except that, when serving as Sub-Deacon at Holy Communion, he may be vested in the traditional vestments of a Sub-Deacon and except that, if the Diocese adopts a distinctive medal for Lay Readers, this also may be worn.

Canon 21.05. For sufficient cause, the Bishop which to him may be may at any time revoke the license of any Lay Reader.

22. Of Deaconesses

Canon 22.01. A woman of devout character and proved fitness, unmarried or widowed, may be appointed and set apart as a Deaconess by any Bishop. Such appointment and setting apart is not under any circumstances to be construed as Ordination, and the office of Deaconess is not under any circumstance to be construed as being within Holy Orders. Subsequent marriage shall terminate the appointment and vacate the act of the Bishop in setting apart a Deaconess.

Canon 22.02. A Deaconess shall assist in the work of the Parish or institution to which she may be assigned under the direction of the Rector or Priest in Charge, or if there be

none, or if she is not assigned to any Parish or institution, she shall work and function under the direction of the Bishop.

Canon 22.03. The work and functions of a Deaconess are: (1) to care for the sick, the afflicted, and the poor; (2) to give instruction in the Christian Faith; (3) under the direction of the Rector or Priest in Charge, to prepare Candidates for Baptism and Confirmation; (4) to organize and carry out the Church's work among women and children; (5) under exceptional circumstances, with the approval of the Bishop, to read such portions of the services of the Church as are entrusted to Lay Readers (except the Epistle at Holy Communion); (6) to organize and carry out social work in colleges and schools and to promote the welfare of women students.

Canon 22.04. A woman desiring to be appointed and set apart as a Deaconess shall submit to the Bishop:

(1) endorsement of her aspirations by the Rector of the Parish of which she is a member or, if such Parish has no Rector, by some other Priest;

(2) recommendation and endorsement by the Vestry of the said parish;

(3) a report of the Board of Examining Chaplains that she has passed the examination required by said Board of Deaconesses;

(4) proof of the date and place of her Baptism and Confirmation;

(5) proof that she is over the age of 24 and meets all the requirements specified in the foregoing Canon;

(6) certificate by one or more physicians as to her physical, mental, and emotional health; and

(7) recommendation by the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

Canon 22.05. The requirements of Canon 22.04 having been met, the woman shall present herself along with the credentials specified in Canon 22.04 to the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops for examination. Approval of the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops is required before the woman may be appointed and set apart as a Deaconess.

Canon 22.06. A Deaconess may be suspended or her appointment vacated by the Bishop for cause, but she may demand trial as provided in Canon 11.09.

23. Of Religious Communities

Canon 23.01. A religious community of men or of women desiring the official recognition of the Church of this Province shall submit to the Archbishop for his approval its Constitution and Rule of Life which shall contain a recognition of the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of the Church in this Province as a supreme authority, which Constitution and Rule of Life shall not be changed without the authority of the Archbishop. This

Constitution and Rule of Life shall also provide that a Bishop of this Province shall be named as Episcopal Visitor, with the approval of the Archbishop, whose duties shall be (1) to see that the Constitution and Rule of Life, as approved, are duly observed; (2) to receive and hear appeals, either from the community or the individual members thereof, as to transgressions of the Rule of Life. The Archbishop, with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops shall either grant or withhold recognition of such religious order by and in this Province.

Canon 23.02. A religious community desiring to establish its work in any Diocese of this Province shall submit to the Bishop a Certificate of Approval of the order by the Archbishop. The Bishop shall either approve or disapprove of the said religious order within the Diocese.

Canon 23.03. No religious community shall conduct services, preach or teach in this Province without the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese in which it proposes to conduct such activities, nor shall any services, preaching or teaching activities be taken outside the Province without permission of the Archbishop.

Canon 23.04. The religious communities shall be free to choose liturgical formularies within their chapels in conformity to their Rule of Life and the monastic traditions of the Western Rite, but elsewhere they shall conform to Canons 10.01 through 10.06.

Canon 23.05. A religious community shall own and control its own property, and neither the Diocese nor the Province shall have an equitable interest or trust therein excepting only such liens, encumbrances and rights that the Diocese or the Province may acquire under the terms of a loan made by either to the religious community, and excepting also property purchased by the Diocese or the Province and standing in the name thereof.

Canon 23.06. No full member of the community shall be dismissed therefrom without the right of appeal to the Visitor, nor shall any be released from his or her obligation thereto without the Visitor's dispensation or sanction.

Canon 23.07. It shall not be within the power of any succeeding Bishop to withdraw the official recognition that has been given to a religious community provided, however, that this shall not apply in a case where the Archbishop has withdrawn his official recognition of the community.

Canon 23.08. Members of religious communities are subject to the Canons of the Diocese of their ecclesiastical residence.

24. Of Deacons

Canon 24.01. Every Deacon shall be subject to the direction of the Bishop of the Diocese for which he has been ordained or, if there be no Bishop, to that of the Clerical Members of the Standing Committee, acting by their President, until he is canonically transferred to some other Diocese within this Province. He shall officiate in such places only as the Bishop or the Clerical Members of the Standing Committee, as the case may be, may designate. He shall not accept any appointment for work outside the Diocese to which he

canonically belongs without the written consent of both his own Bishop and the Bishop in whose Diocese he desires to minister.

Canon 24.02. No Deacon shall be a Rector of a Parish, nor be permitted to accept a Chaplaincy in the military service, nor shall he be a voting member of Synod of any Diocese of the Province. A Deacon ministering in a Parish, Mission or Congregation under the charge of a Priest shall act under the direction of such Priest in all his ministrations. A Deacon ministering in a Parish, Mission or Congregation not under the charge of a Priest shall, if not under the immediate direction of the Bishop, be placed under the authority of some neighboring Priest, by whose direction in subordination to the Bishop he shall in all things be governed.

Canon 24.03. In case of a Deacon desiring to be transferred from one Diocese to another, the Ecclesiastical Authority of the former Diocese must state in Letters Dimissory the exact standing of the Deacon in regard to examinations passed or dispensations received, also the dates of his birth, admission as a Candidate, and ordination.

25. Of Ministers and their Duties

Canon 25.01. Every Minister in charge of a Parish or Mission shall see to it that a Parish Register is kept in which shall be recorded:

(1) All Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages, and Burials within such Parish or Mission;

(2) All Divine Services of said Parish or Mission, whether in the Church or elsewhere, with notation of the date, place, nature of service, and attendance;

(3) All communicants of said Parish or Mission, with notation of how received, how and for what cause removed, and designation of whether active or inactive;

(4) A list of families in the Parish or Mission.

Canon 25.02. Every Minister in charge of a Parish or Mission shall:

(1) Instruct both parents and godparents concerning the significance of Holy Baptism, the responsibilities involved, and how these obligations are to be discharged;

(2) Instruct both children and adults who have not been confirmed, preparing them for Confirmation.

Canon 25.03. Every Minister in charge of a Parish or Mission shall:

(1) At every Confirmation deliver to the Bishop a list of the names of those being confirmed;

(2) Advise the Bishop on every Episcopal Visitation of the spiritual and temporal state of the Parish or Mission delivering to him for inspection all Parish or Mission records he may request;

(3) Read to the congregation within one month after receipt of the same any Pastoral Letter received from the Bishop or the Archbishop;

(4) Read to the congregation within one month after receipt of the same any Letter issued by Diocesan Synod or Provincial Synod;

(5) Receive from the Parish the alms and contributions not otherwise specifically designated on one Sunday in each calendar month and on other designated occasions, using the same at his discretion for such pious and charitable purposes as he may see fit.

Canon 25.04. No Minister shall officiate by preaching or conducting religious worship within the bounds of the Parish or Mission served by another Minister without the consent of such other Minister or the Bishop. This rule shall not apply to any Church, Chapel, or Oratory which is part of the premises of an institution other than the Parish or Mission, provided that it is not a place of regular parochial or public worship.

Canon 25.05. No Minister shall officiate or preach on any more than one occasion in any Diocese other than that of his ecclesiastical domicile without the written license of the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof.

Canon 25.06. No Minister removing from one Diocese to another shall officiate as Rector or Minister in Charge of any Parish or Mission of the Diocese into which he moves unless and until there shall have been received by the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese into which he has moved Letters Dimissory from the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese from which he has moved.

Canon 25.07. A Clergyman moving from one Diocese to another in order to gain Canonical Residence within the said other Diocese shall present to the Bishop thereof a testimonial from the Bishop of the Diocese from which he is removing, a certificate that he is a Clergyman (stating Order) in good standing and not liable for presentment for any ecclesiastical offense within the past five years. Such certificate is called Letters Dimissory.

Canon 25.08. Any Minister who desires to officiate temporarily without the confines of this Province shall obtain from the Bishop of the Diocese in which he is resident proper permission.

Canon 25.09. A Minister retiring from the active ministry because of age or disability remains subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop and shall present thereto each year a report of his ecclesiastical activities.

Canon 25.10. It shall be the duty of any Priest or Deacon who is not assigned to a Parish, Mission or Chapel of this Province by proper ecclesiastical authority to submit a written report twice each year, once at Advent and once at Pentecost, to the Bishop of the Diocese in which such Priest or Deacon is canonically resident. This report shall contain an accounting of all ecclesiastical activity, Sacraments administered, name and address of Parish, Mission or Chapel at which weekly Holy Communion is attended.

Canon 25.11. Any Priest or Deacon of this Province who is bound by Canon 25.10 and who fails to comply with the provisions of said Canon may be transferred by Letters Dimissory issued by the Bishop of the Diocese of his Canonical Residence to the Archbishop and to be placed on a list of Suspended Clergy of the Province. Such transfer shall be deemed to be disciplinary in nature. Any Priest whose name is entered on this list shall be ineligible to vote in Synod. For any offense committed within his former Diocese he may be tried upon proper presentment therein after Letters Dimissory are issued by the Archbishop to the Bishop of his former Diocese.

Canon 25.12. It shall be the duty of any Priest or Deacon of this Province whose name is entered on the List of Suspended Clergy maintained by the Archbishop to submit to the Archbishop a written report two times each year, once at Advent and once at Pentecost. This report shall contain all information required in Canon 25.10.

Canon 25.13. Any Priest or Deacon whose name is entered on the List of Suspended Clergy maintained by the Archbishop, who complies with the requirements of Canon 25.12 for one year, may apply to the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops to be transferred back to the Diocese of his former Canonical Residence or to some other Diocese within this Province. Such transfer shall be by Letters Dimissory.

26. Of the Duties of Bishops

Canon 26.01. Every Bishop shall reside within the limits of his jurisdiction and shall not absent himself therefrom for more than three months with the consent of the Standing Committee. The provisions of this Canon do not apply to the Archbishop.

Canon 26.02. Every Bishop shall visit ever Congregation in his Diocese at least once in every three years for the purpose of examining their condition, preaching the Gospel, celebrating the Holy Eucharist, and confirming those presented for that purpose.

Canon 26.03. Every Bishop shall keep a Register of his Official Acts. It shall be the property of the Diocese and shall be available to his successor, to the Standing Committee of the Diocese and to the Archbishop for inspection.

Canon 26.04. A Bishop may not perform any Episcopal acts within the jurisdiction of another Bishop without the consent of the latter.

Canon 26.05. Every Bishop shall give timely notice of the acceptance of Letters Dimissory, shall enroll among the Clergy of the Diocese those received and delete the names of those transferred thereby.

Canon 26.06. A Bishop retiring because of age or disability retains his seat and vote in the Council of Bishops and is subject to these Canons; however, a Bishop resigning from his Diocese for any other cause than that specified herein has a seat but no vote in the Council of Bishops and remains subject to these Canons. His resignation should be addressed to the Standing Committee of the Diocese and notice sent to the Council of Bishops.

27. Of Offenses for Which Bishops, Priests, or Deacons May Be Tried

Canon 27.01. A Bishop, Priest, or Deacon of this Province shall be liable to presentment and trial for the following offenses, viz.:

(1) Crime or immorality;

(2) Holding or teaching publicly or privately and advisedly, any doctrine contrary to that held by this Church;

(3) Violation of the Rubrics of the *Book of Common Prayer* (such rubrics being subject to modification as set forth in Canon 10.01);

(4) Violation of these Canons;

(5) Violation of the Canons of the Diocese to which he belongs;

(6) Any act which involves a violation of his ordination vows;

(7) Habitual neglect of Public Worship, and of the Holy Communion, according to the Order and use of this Church;

(8) Conduct unbecoming a Clergyman;

(9) Abandonment of the Doctrine, Discipline, or Worship of the Church in this Province.

(a) If a Bishop, Priest or Deacon shall abandon the Church in this Province by (i) open renunciation of the Doctrine, Discipline, or Worship of the Church in this Province, or by (ii) joining another jurisdiction not in communion with this Province, or by (iii) performing any sacramental act in another jurisdiction not in communion with this Province except by special license from his Bishop, or in the case of a Bishop, by license from the Archbishop, such Bishop may be inhibited by the Archbishop and such Priest or Deacon may be inhibited by his Bishop Ordinary from the exercise of any public ministration and suspended from the ranks of the clergy in this Province.

1. A Bishop, Priest or Deacon so inhibited and suspended may, within thirty days from the date of his suspension, submit evidence that the facts supporting the charges of abandonment are false and request that a Board of Inquiry be convened, as provided for in the Canons of this Province and the several Dioceses, to determine if there are sufficient grounds for a trial. If the Bishop, Priest or Deacon does not submit such evidence within thirty days, he shall be removed from the roles of the clergy of this Province. ***(Section (a) and subsection 1 added by action of the Standing Committees 3/5/02).***

Canon 27.02. In the case of a Bishop, Priest, or Deacon convicted in a Secular Court of Record of any crime involving immorality, or against whom a judgment has been entered

in a Secular Court of Record in a case involving immorality, it shall be the duty of the Archbishop, if there be one, otherwise the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops in the case of a Bishop, and in the case of a Priest or Deacon, of the Bishop of the Diocese in which he is canonically resident, to institute an inquiry into the matter and, if good cause to proceed further shall be found, to present him for trial. Pending trial, the accused Priest or Deacon may not exercise any office under these Canons but upon special temporary license by his Ordinary. The accused Bishop may not exercise any office under these Canons but upon special temporary license of the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops.

Canon 27.03. No presentment shall be made or conviction had for any offense, unless the offense shall have been committed within five years immediately preceding the time of the presentment, except that in a case of a conviction in a Court of Record exercising criminal jurisdiction as aforesaid, a presentment may be made within one year after such conviction notwithstanding that five years may have elapsed since the commission of the offense.

Canon 27.04. The mode of presentment of a Priest or Deacon shall be that provided by the Canons of the Diocese wherein the accused is canonically resident.

Canon 27.05. A Bishop may be presented by any Bishop of this Province exercising jurisdiction or by ten or more Communicants of this Province in good standing of whom at least two shall be Priests, of which one Priest and not less than six Communicants shall belong to the Diocese in which he has domicile. Such charges shall be in writing, signed by all the accusers, sworn to by two or more of them, and shall be presented to the Archbishop, if there be one, otherwise to the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops. The grounds of the accusation must be set forth with reasonable certainty of time, place, and circumstances.

Canon 27.06. Whenever a Bishop shall have reason to believe that there are in circulation rumors, reports, or allegations affecting his personal or official character, he may demand in writing of the Archbishop that investigation of said rumors, reports, and allegations be made. The Archbishop upon receipt of such demand, shall select a Board of Inquiry of five Priests and five laymen, none of whom shall belong to the Diocese of the accused, of whom eight shall for a quorum. The Board of Inquiry shall investigate such rumors or reports, as the case may be. In conducting the investigation, the Board shall hear the accusations and such proof as the accusers may produce, and shall determine whether, upon matters of law and fact as presented to them, there is sufficient ground to put the accused on trial. The testimony shall be stenographically reported, and shall be preserved in the archives of the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops. The proceedings of the Board shall be private. If in the judgment of the majority of the whole Board of Inquiry there is sufficient ground to present the accused Bishop for trial, it shall make public declaration to that effect.

28. Of the Trial of Priests and Deacons

Canon 28.01. A Priest or Deacon presented for trial, as herein above provided, shall stand trial in the Diocesan Ecclesiastical Court.

Canon 28.02. In case of conviction by the Diocesan Court, the defendant may within thirty days' appeal to the Provincial Court and the pronouncement of sentences shall be delayed until the time for appeal has expired. After an appeal has been filed, no sentence shall be pronounced unless and until the verdict of the Diocesan Court has been affirmed.

29. Of the Trial of Bishops

Canon 29.01. The trial of a Bishop shall be before the Provincial Ecclesiastical Court and for such trial all members of the court except the Bishops shall be disqualified and Bishops only shall sit on such court.

30. Of Sentences

Canon 30.01. A Bishop alone has the authority to pronounce sentence on a Priest or Deacon convicted as aforesaid.

Canon 30.02. The Council of Bishops, speaking through the Archbishop has the sole responsibility and authority to pronounce sentence on a Bishop.

Canon 30.03. Sentence shall be:

(1) censure and/or admonishment;

(2) suspension, for a definite period, not to exceed five years;

(3) deposition from Sacred Ministry.

Canon 30.04. A Priest or Deacon who has been deposed from the Sacred Ministry may be restored thereto by the Bishop of the Diocese in which he was convicted with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee of the Council of Bishops. Such restoration shall be at least two years later than the actual deposition from the ministry.

Canon 30.05. A sentence of suspension may be terminated or shortened in the manner specified in Canon 30.03.

Canon 30.06. A Bishop who has been deposed maybe restored by unanimous action of the Council of Bishops, but such restoration is to his order of ministry only and not to his jurisdiction.

Canon 30.07. A sentence of suspension against a Bishop may be terminated or shortened by the Council of Bishops.

31. Of the Renunciation of the Ministry

Canon 31.01. If any Minister of this Church not under presentment shall declare in writing, to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which he is canonically resident, his renunciation of the Ministry of this Church and his desire to be removed therefrom, it shall be the duty of the Ecclesiastical Authority to record the declaration and request so made. The Bishop, being satisfied that the person so declaring is not amenable for any canonical offense, and that his renunciation of the Ministry is not occasioned by foregoing misconduct or irregularity but is voluntary and for causes assigned or known, which do not affect his moral character, shall defer formal action upon the declaration for three months and meanwhile, shall lay the matter before the Clerical members of the Standing Committee and, with their advice and consent, may pronounce that such renunciation is accepted and that the Minister is deposed from the Sacred Ministry. He shall also declare in pronouncing and recording such action that it was for causes which do not affect the man's moral character and shall, if desired, give a certificate to this effect to the person so removed from the Ministry. In all other cases of Renunciation of the Ministry, where there may be a question of foregoing misconduct or irregularity, the Bishop shall not pronounce sentence of Deposition save with the consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese. The Bishop shall give due notice of every such deposition from the Ministry in the form in which it is recorded.

Canon 31.02. If a Minister make the aforesaid declaration of renunciation of his Ministry be under presentment for any canonical offense, or if he shall have been placed on trial for the same, the Ecclesiastical Authority to whom such declaration is made shall not consider or act upon such declaration until after the said presentment shall have been dismissed, or the said trial shall have been concluded and sentence, if any, pronounced. If the Ecclesiastical Authority to whom such declaration is made shall have ground to suppose that the person making the same is liable to presentment for any canonical offense such person may, in the discretion of the said Ecclesiastical Authority, be placed upon trial for such offense, notwithstanding such declaration or renunciation of the Ministry.

Canon 31.03. A Bishop may avail himself of the provision of Canon 31.01, in which case the action therein specified shall be taken by the Council of Bishops.

32. Of a Minister in any Diocese Chargeable with Offense in Another

Canon 32.01. If a Minister belonging to any Diocese shall have conducted himself in any other Diocese in such a way as to be liable for presentment under the provisions of Canon 27.01, the Ecclesiastical Authority thereof shall give notice of the same to the Ecclesiastical Authority where he is canonically resident, exhibiting with the information given reasonable ground for presuming its truth. If the Ecclesiastical Authority, after due notice given, shall omit, for the space of three months, to proceed against the offending Minister, or shall request the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese in which the offense or Offenses are alleged to have been committed, to proceed against him, it shall be within the power of the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese within which the offense or offenses are alleged to have been committed to institute proceedings according to these Canons.

Canon 32.02. If a Minister shall come temporarily into any Diocese under the imputation of having elsewhere been guilty of any of the offenses within the provisions of these Canons or if any Minister, while sojourning in any Diocese, shall so offend, the Bishop, upon probable cause, may admonish such Minister and inhibit him from officiating in said Diocese. And if, after such inhibition the said Minister so officiates, the Bishop shall give notice to all the Ministers and Congregations in said Diocese that the Officiation of said Minister is inhibited, and like notice shall be given to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese to which the said Minister belongs. Such inhibition shall continue in force until the Bishop of the first-named Diocese be satisfied of the innocence of the said Minister or until he be acquitted on trial.

Canon 32.03. The provisions of the last section of Canon 32.02 shall apply to Ministers ordained in foreign lands by Bishops in communion with this Province, but in such case notice of the inhibition shall be given to the Bishop from whose jurisdiction the Minister shall have come, and all of the Bishops exercising jurisdiction in this Province.

33. Of Enactment, Amendment, and Repeal

Canon 33.01. No new Canon shall be enacted, or existing Canon be amended or repealed, except by the Council of Bishops, by and with the advice and consent of the Standing Committees of the Dioceses of the Province by majority vote by Orders, or by Provincial Synod by a majority vote in each Order.

Canon 33.02. Whenever a Canon which repealed another Canon, or part thereof, shall itself be repealed, such previous Canon or part thereof shall not thereby be revived or re-enacted, without express words to that effect.

Canon 33.03. In all cases of future enactment, the same, if by way of amendment of an existing provision, shall be in substantially the following form: Canon . . . (or section . . . or Clause . . ., of Section . . ., of Canon . . .) is hereby amended to read as follows: (Here insert new reading). And in the event of insertion of a new Canon, or of a new Section, or Clause, in a Canon, or of the repeal of an existing Canon, or of a Section or Clause, the numbering of the Canons, or of divisions of a Canon which follow shall be changed accordingly, if necessary.

Canon 33.04. Amendment to these Canons shall become effective on the first Sunday in Advent next after enactment thereof unless an earlier date is provided for.